

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1837.

Thresher and Separator.

Although we have often called the attention of farmers to Pitts' Separator, as a very great labor-saving machine, we would again refer them to the advertisement in this day's paper, and especially to the certificates appended. It will appear from them that all we have said of it has been fully sustained by repeated trials in a distant section of the country, and where there would probably not be so much feeling in favor of the invention as there might be nearer home.

We are happy to find that it is gaining favor among farmers, and that the facilities which it affords for cleansing and separating grain, has already induced many to lay out larger for a future crop.

Straw Cutters.

There has been considerable enquiry made respecting Straw Cutters this fall. Our farmers want one that shall cut fast, and work easily, and cost but little. The trouble is, to get one for a small price that shall be an efficient machine. Indeed, it can hardly be expected that a small sum of money shall produce so good and complete an apparatus as a greater sum. We examined a machine the other day, invented for the purpose of cutting straw, &c. by Mr. Greene, of Fayette. It is simple in its construction, and will cut with despatch and very fine. Mr. Greene can furnish them at his shop for \$5 apiece; and although there are machines which will cut more in a given time, yet we know of none at that price, which will do any better. Our farmers would do well to examine it.

Feather Cleanser.

Notwithstanding the healthiness and hardness which sleeping upon straw-beds and hay-bags is said to produce for those who practice it, we like a good feather bed occasionally. We are inclined to believe that much of the unhealthiness which is attributed to the use of feather-beds should be attributed to carelessness in allowing the feathers to become foul. Indeed, it is hardly possible for the most careful to prevent them from becoming so, when they have been in long use, enclosed as they are in a tight envelope, through which it is difficult for the air to penetrate. We were pleased with the operation of a machine which we saw the other day in Winthrop village, for cleansing feathers by steam. The inventor's name we have now forgotten. Messrs. J. C. Howard and L. Cobb were engaged in the business. It cleansed the feathers perfectly, rendering those which had be-

come matted together and almost musty, clean, light and elastic. There is no danger of burning the feathers by the operation, as no other heat comes near them than moderately hot steam.

WILL GROUND LIMESTONE ANSWER AS WELL AS BURNT OR QUICK LIME?—This question was put to us the other day by one engaged in the manufacture of lime, who states, that if it will answer as well for agricultural purposes, it can be supplied to an indefinite amount at a cheap rate. We cannot answer the question from any experience of our own, having never used it, or seen it used. There have been some few experiments of the kind tried in distant places with favorable results; but we presume the practice of using it has never become sufficiently extensive or general to warrant any safe conclusions either way in regard to it. Judging from analogy, however, we should say that it will do as well as the other in the long run, if not better. What is ground limestone? Simply carbonate of lime in a pulverized state.—Now Calcareous Marl, which is so efficacious in restoring fertility to exhausted soils, owes much of its efficacy to this very material. Soils in a limestone district oftentimes contain an abundance of this article and are rendered fertile by it. According to Ruffin, one cause of the fertilizing powers of lime is its combination with humic acid, or some other acids in the soil, and neutralizing them. It would not be so effectual in decomposing some substances, such as vegetable and animal matters, as the quick lime; but as an improver both of the texture and qualities of the soil, it will undoubtedly answer as well as any other preparation of lime. We hope that it may be tried freely, and the results noted.

DEATH OF THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, ESQ.—It is with deep regret that we hear of the death of T. G. Fessenden, Esq. late Editor of the New-England Farmer. Though not personally acquainted with him, we have long been conversant with his works, and are greatly indebted to his wit for many an hour of pleasant relaxation from severer duties, and to his good sense for much valuable information. From the commencement of the publication of the New-England Farmer to the day of his death, he was its Editor; and to it more than to any other, are the farmers of New-England under obligations for the information, which, for the last fifteen years has been disseminated among them, and for the zeal and activity which has been raised among the cultivators of the soil by its precepts and admonitions.—Society has met with a loss which cannot be easily repaired.

SPECULATION IN BREADSTUFFS. Rumor saith, that the flour *Shylocks* who *fattened* and *battered* themselves upon the distress of the community last year, are now abroad in this State, purchasing wheat for the purpose of hoarding it up, and realizing the enormous profits which they did last year, by monopolizing the trade. There is one class of people that they cannot oppress. The farmers, themselves. We think they have most of them cultivated and raised enough for themselves, this year; and we do not believe that they go to New-York to mill for the year to come. We hope they

will be cautious how they encourage the Speculator, by selling to him when their neighbor is short, and will pay the same price.

CAULIFLOWER. We acknowledge the receipt of a noble cauliflower, raised in this town by Mr. Alden Rice.—It was large, and of excellent flavor,—and we hope Mr. Rice has a thousand more such.

WOODEN SIEVES. A very neat article of this description has been deposited at the Messrs. Bensons' store, in Winthrop—manufactured at the Shaker village in New Gloucester. This is made for the purpose of sifting or cleansing grain from pink, and other seeds.

It is a light and durable article—and, like most of the wares made by that class of people—thoroughly and faithfully constructed.

KYANIZING WOOD. We have heretofore published the process adopted by Mr. Kyan, of England, for rendering wood not liable to rot. We are happy to learn that experience still sanctions the process, and that wood that has gone through the process, will remain sound in the most eligible place that can be found for bringing on putrefaction, such as warm and damp situations.

The process consists in plunging the wood into a solution of corrosive sublimate, and keeping it there for some length of time. The corrosive sublimate combines with the albumen of the wood, and makes an insoluble substance of it. The albumen, according to Mr. Kyan, is the cause of the rotting of wood. A pound of corrosive sublimate is put to five gallons of water.

THE WEATHER. The last snow storm which we had here extended, or rather began, as far south as Philadelphia. It commenced here, at about one o'clock, P. M. Since then we have had a warm rain—the ground opened and gave us lots of mud; and the ponds and streams opened and spoiled the skating, to the great grief of the younkerish idlers.

MR. HOLMES:—It was not until a few days ago that I saw the communication of "Tyro, jr." in the Farmer, animadverting upon a communication of mine, under the caption of "Agricultural prospects of Maine,"—as the No. which contained the same came up *missing* for several weeks; and it was not until I saw "Tyro's" communication, that I noticed an important mistake in my communication, above alluded to. I there stated, constructively, the number of sheep to a family at fifty over and above the number exempted from taxation. I ought to have stated the whole number in town, over and above the number exempted from taxation, at ninety-five; whilst the true number to a family, is a little over twenty; making an error of something over seventy to a family. This, though Tyro knew at the time to be a mistake, he silently admits, as fact; and he further assumes, as fact, the number of polls in town to be 150, which he makes the basis of estimating the profits of sheep husbandry in Peru. Tyro is correct enough as to the number of polls; (the precise number in the valuation is 146,)—but the polls are not a correct basis to calculate upon. The number of persons taxed for stock of any kind, in Peru, is about 116; but these do not all keep

sheep; and I know of none who keep sheep, and do not other stock. The number who keep sheep may be 110, and the number to each 22, making the whole number, in Peru, 2420, instead of 14250, according to the basis assumed in Tyro's communication. Tyro knew the mistake, as a friend of mine told me he had a conversation with him, at the time—and the circumstance well understood to be a mistake.

Tyro seems to aim a blow at some one about raising Ruta Bagas; which seems to be aimed at me; by insinuating that I never raised ten bushels in my life. In reply to this, I only say, that I have raised them every year, for four years past, to the amount of an average of fifty bushels a year; and in three of these years, my Ruta Bagas have grown in plain sight of the road where Tyro has passed fifty times, as he has lived nearly, if not all the time within one hundred rods of my farm. What his motives are for such an attack on me, I leave the public to judge. I consider my reputation, (for veracity, at least,) as the property of the Agricultural community, as far as it is developed by my connection as a writer for the Maine Farmer. Tyro, I think, has two strong grounds of consolation: he has too much 'mother wit' to be hung for a fool; and by the amelioration of our penal code, his highest punishment as a rogue, (if he is one,) will be a quiet retreat for life near the marble quarries of Thomaston.

J. H. J.

Peru, Nov. 1837.

Kyanizing Wood for Garden purposes.

In vol. xi. p. 536, a short notice is given of the nature of Mr. Kyan's process for the preservation, not only of every kind of wood, but also of every kind of vegetable fibre, whether in the form of cloth or cordage. The object of Mr. Kyan's composition is, to effect for wood what tanning effects for leather; and the chemical rationale of both processes will be found given in the Architectural Magazine, vol. ii. p. 236. During the last twelve months, we have heard various accounts of the success of Mr. Kyan's invention; and the general effect upon our minds, till lately, has been rather unfavorable towards its use, than otherwise. Mr. D. Breaton, however, informs us that, while at Haffield, (which place he has just left, see p. 205,) he had an opportunity of using it, and seeing it used; and that he has formed a very favorable opinion, at least as to the use which might be made of it in gardening. He has had several deal boards saturated with it, and tallies for naming plants cut out of them; and he has seen thin elm boards, which, after being newly sawn up, had been saturated with the composition, remain in the sun, against a wall with a southern exposure, a whole summer, without shrinking or twisting in the slightest degree. He recommends all boards intended for hot-bed frames, plant-boxes, and all similar purposes, to be Kyanized; and we would farther suggest, that the process should be extended to all kinds of rods and stakes used for tying up plants, or for protecting single trees (such as those recommended by Mr. Lawrence, p. 166.); to all rods, twigs and boards used in summer-houses, rustic vases, ornamental fences, and espalier rails; and to all basket work, hampers, wicker protection for plants, &c.—We would recommend all bass mats to be immersed in Kyan's composition; all netting and canvass made of hemp or flax; and all garden lines, sash-lines, packthread for tying plants, lists for nailing wall-trees, &c.—It is only necessary to send the articles which are to be Kyanized to the nearest Kyan's tank, where the process will be effected in forty or fifty hours, at a mere trifle of expense.—These tanks are now established in various towns; and several gentlemen have private tanks for their own use. If the benefits to be derived from this composition come at all near to what is held out by the patentee, by Dr. Birkbeck, and Dr. Dickson, in his late lectures on the Botany of Architecture before the Institute of British Architects, wood tanneries will soon be as common as tanneries for leather.—There is a tank at Blackwall, where any gardener within ten miles of London, may (with

his master's permission) try some wood, cut into the form of tallies for pots, and also for plants in the open air, and other specimens of the articles mentioned above; and we should like much if they would do so, and, in a year or two, let us know the result. We intend ourselves to have some experiments tried; an account of all of which, with a particular account of the process, we shall give in the *Aboretum Britannicum*. In the mean time, we should be glad to hear the experience of different persons on the subject, from different parts of the country.—*Loudon's Mag.*

Horses.

By the general consent of mankind it seems to be conceded that the horse is the most noble, useful, and beautiful of animals. Kind, docile, and even affectionate in their dispositions, there is no animal, the dog perhaps excepted, that is so closely attached to his master, and appears so well to understand even his wishes, as the horse. We never felt disposed to blame, or ridicule, the expressions of fondness an Arab will bestow upon his favorite mare; one that has been an inmate of his tent, as it were for perhaps twenty or thirty years; one that has carried him safe through all his exploits of thieving and robbing without faltering or stumbling; one that knows his voice among a thousand, and in any situation will come at his bidding, always meeting, gracefully his caresses, or bearing him off in flight proudly and safely.

But when the commendation of being the most noble and beautiful of animals was given the horse, those who bestowed the epithet must we think have had in view the finer specimens of the race, rather than the miserable hangneck, poverty-stricken skeletons, that are mis-called horses, and meet one in such countless numbers at every turn in our country. For some years past our farmers seem to have been seized with a mania for breeding horses; mares have been condemned to bear colts *sans intermission*; no matter how mean she may have been, or how completely unqualified to bring a good colt, the owner has satisfied himself by repeating the adage that a bad cow may have a good calf; and the consequence has been that while cattle have sadly decreased in numbers, worthless horses are eating up the substance and prosperity of multitudes of our farmers.

A man who loves a good horse, and who does not? has his feelings sadly tried by the droves of "villainous, spavined, foundered, narraganset pacers" or trotters, that he is compelled to meet, let him go where he will; animals utterly worthless, except perhaps to drag a plough or a wagon about the farm for a few days in a year, and the remainder of the time a dead weight upon the hands of the owner. A good horse will always sell well—Perhaps there is no species of property less liable to fluctuation or depreciation in value, than a good horse. But what in this respect are horses in general? Take one hundred of the first horses you meet on our farms, old and young, and what think you they would bring a head, if sold under the hammer for cash? and they will bring cash in no other way. Ten, fifteen, or twenty dollars on an average, perhaps; and yet these scape goats have cost their owners, in rearing, nearly as much as horses that would average one hundred dollars each.

The plain truth is, we have too many horses by one-third, and those we have are too poor by one-half; and when we undertake to make sales of them we find such to be the fact. Such horses run the farmer in debt; they do not pay the expense of raising, or any where near it, and the sooner this truth is realized, the better for all. Now let no farmer who is burdened with old or worthless horses say to himself on reading this—"It is true I have more horses than I want, or than is profitable to keep over the winter, and I must get rid of two or three of the oldest. There is neighbor A and B they have no horses, and they sometimes come to me for one; to prevent lending them one fit for service I will give old Spit-fire to A and Herod to B." If a man has a particle of honor in his constitution, or carries such a thing as a conscience in his bosom, he will go to his neighbor and steal from him his last ten dollars, his only bushel of wheat, or his children's loaf of bread, before he will inflict upon him such a curse as the gift of an old horse. We know

there are multitudes of poor men, who can with great difficulty provide bread, who have a great penchant for a horse, and will accept of one as old and helpless as their grandfather, work hard to keep the breath of life in it through the winter, when they should be better employed, and finally before spring comes, be obliged to consign the animal to the crows. If you have an old horse who is past service, the good he has done you deserves a better recompense than the tender mercies of a drunken ragamuffin, or the starvation of a poor man's lot. Kill him, but do not give him away to be abused or starved. Kill him, and make a mound over him of lime, vegetable matter and earth, which will prevent all offensive smell, and furnish a few loads of the very best manure; or cut him into small pieces and bury him in the ground where most wanted, certain that his flesh will produce an immediate, and his bones a lasting benefit to the soil. A pig is worth more to a poor man than a horse; and a good cow which will not cost so much in keeping as a horse, is worth a dozen. Let every man who is tempted to obtain or keep superannuated horse flesh, remember this.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Reaping Machine.

Mr. BELL—Will you please give this a place in your paper, for the benefit of wheat growers. As the subject is of public interest it is hoped that other papers will circulate it through the grain growing districts of the country.

I procured a reaping machine this summer, of Mr. Hussey, the inventor, which I have used throughout my wheat harvest. It was in constant use every day, and performed its work to my satisfaction, and far better than I had any expectation of, when I first engaged it of Mr. Hussey.—When the ground is clear of rocks, loose stones, stumps, &c., and the grain stands well, it cuts it perfectly clear, taking every head, and if well managed, scatters none; but leaves it in neat heaps for binding. When the grain is flat down, the machine will of course pass over it—but if it be leaning, or tangled only, it is cut nearly as well as if standing, excepting when it leans from the machine, and then if the horses are put in a trot, it will be very well cut. But in cutting such grain, much depends on the expertness of the hand, who pushes off the grain, in making clean work, and good sheaves. I found the machine capable of going through any thing growing on my wheat land, such as weeds and grass, no matter how thick.

After my harvest was over, I cut my seed timothy, with the same neatness and ease, that I did my grain. As respects the durability of the machine, I can say this much for my machine, that not the least thing has given out yet; it appears as strong as a cart, and but little liable to get out of order, if well used. I was advised of Mr. Hussey of the necessity of keeping some of the parts well greased; this I have punctually attended to, and no perceptible wear yet appears, beyond ordinary wear of any other machinery.

It is immaterial to the machine, whether the speed be a walk or trot; although a walk will make the most perfect work. My speed was a common walk, but a trot is sometimes necessary to counteract the effect of a strong wind when blowing from behind, in order to incline the grain backwards on to the platform, to make good bundles. A quick walk is required to make good work in very short and scattering grain. The machine performs well, up and down hill, provided the surface be not too much broken. By its compactness and ease of management, rocks and stumps too high to be cut over, can be easily avoided. Although a rough surface is very objectionable, yet I have cut over very rocky ground, with no material difficulty. I can say one thing which to some may appear incredible, but it is not less true; the cutters of my machine have not been sharpened since I have had it; nor have I yet seen any appearance of a need of it, in the equality of its work. How many harvests a machine would cut without sharpening is hard to say; I propose sharpening mine once a year only. I have used two horses at a time in the machine, and sometimes changed at noon; they work it with ease, the draught being light. I took no account of what I had cut in any one day, with this exception; in less than half a day, I cut 6 acres, and was often detained for want of the requisite number of binders; by which much time was lost.

My machine being something narrower than those generally made by Mr. Hussey, I could cut but about one acre in going two miles; this at the moderate rate of two and a half miles per hour, would amount to twelve and a half acres in ten hours, and at four miles per hour, a speed at which the work is done in fine style, the amount would be twenty acres in ten hours. I should judge my quantity per day, ranges between ten and fifteen acres—yet, I am decided in the opinion that I can cut twenty acres in a day, in good grain, on good ground, by the usual diligence of harvest hands, with a little increase of my usual speed, and a change of horses. Two hands are required to work the machine, a man to push of the grain, and a boy to drive, besides a number of binders are necessarily increased in heavy grain, except an additional speed be given in light grain. Under every circumstance, the number of binders will vary from four to ten; and when the usual care is practiced by the binders, there will be much less waste, than in any other method of cutting.

I speak with more confidence of the merits and capacity of Mr. Hussey's reaping machine, from the circumstance of having pushed the grain off for several days, in order to make myself practically and thoroughly acquainted with it before putting it into the hands of my laboring men.

The land in this county being rather rocky and uneven, it is hard to say what will be the ultimate advantages of these machines to our farmers, but from what little experience I have had, I am resolved not to be without one or two of them. I can therefore recommend the machine with confidence, especially to those who have a large portion of smooth ground in cultivation. It is undoubtedly a labor-saving machine, and worthy of their attention.

JOHN STONEBRAKER.

[Hagerstown Torch-Light.]

Spreading of the Canada Thistle.

Some little observation of the situation of the crops and the state of farms, the present season, has convinced us that from no cause is there more serious ground of alarm, or more danger to be apprehended to the farming interest, than from the spread of this pernicious weed. Almost everywhere was it to be seen, throwing up its prickly spires and red blossoms, overtopping the wheat and oats, and in many cases holding no mean rivalry with the corn; and at a later period, before the grain was fit to cut, the thistle had ripened its millions of seeds, and these on their downy wings were spreading far and near, ready to spring up the first moment they should by accident, or by the plough, be buried in the earth. In pastures they may not become so formidable as in ploughed ground, but their thick low tops prevent the growth of grass, or if a few leaves of clover or roots of herdsgrass now and then occupy a vacant place, what creature having a proper regard for animal comfort or the safety of his nose, would venture into such a spot to get a mouthful, unless compelled to the measure by the direct necessity of avoiding starvation. The only place where the thistle produces little injury, or rather the place where it produces the least, for in no case can it be otherwise than injurious, is in the meadow, where it is mown every year. In such places it does not ripen its seed, and it spreads comparatively little among the roots of the grasses, while the close mowing it receives is precisely the kind calculated, when frequently enough repeated, to check, if not to exterminate the plant.

We are fully convinced that our farmers must turn over a new leaf in their treatment of this formidably enemy, or in many cases, and there is not some reason to fear, eventually in all, the soil must be partially or entirely surrendered to its indisputed usurpation. The weeds germinate and gain new foothold every where, and every year witnesses the establishment of thousands of new patches; while owing to the supineness of the owners of the soil, or rather as is probable in many cases, the great amount of labor to be performed, very few of these patches are totally eradicated, and the inevitable consequence is, the weed is gaining on us at every point.

What is the manner in which we treat our grounds at present covered with the Canada thistle? If in a meadow, we mow them when we cut our grass, make them into hay, and trouble ourselves no more about them. If in a pasture

we mow them perhaps once in a season; but we know at the time, that not once in a thousand instances of such mowing will the thistle be killed, yet we rest satisfied if we can keep it from seeding, and imagine we have done wonders, where the plant is making way underground, at the rate of eight or ten feet a year on every side. If the thistle is in ploughland, we plough it once, or perhaps twice, just enough to do what a professed gardener would do who wished to rapidly propagate a plant, that is, to divide the roots and scatter them well but not enough to kill a single one of them. We commence with a patch of the size of a parlor, and under our mode of treatment, ere we are aware, has spread over an acre. On land so ploughed, we sow our wheat, our barley, or our oats; and nine times out of ten we find our crops choked and smothered by the rank and rapid growing weed. It is true we sometimes clip the luxuriant shoots of the enemy, before the earing out of the grain, and this is a praiseworthy act so far, but the stem below will throw out new shoots, and these if vigorous, will frequently still overtake and overtop the more slowly ripening grain. At any rate, by these modes of proceeding—and we ask our farming friends whether these are not in general the modes adopted in treating the thistle—"the snake is only scorched, not killed;" the growth of the plant for a season may be checked, but its permanency is unimpaired.

What then is to be done?—and what is the manner in which we should treat our thistle grounds? The answer is, so as to kill the plant, let the trouble be what it may. Better to let our lands remain unproductive for a year; better to hire an extra hand whose sole business shall be to attend to their destruction, than by our anxiety to raise what can scarcely be more than half a crop, every year, shut out thorough ploughing, or be so driven by farm labor, as to have no time to attend to thistles. We are in too great a haste to be rich in this matter as well as many others, and sacrifice a future certain good to a little present profit. We have reason to believe the Creator has not made a single plant that cannot be destroyed, tho' some of them have as many lives as a cat, and the thistle is one of this number; still, this may be killed without difficulty if taken in season, or if pursued with vigor and determination, at any period of its existence.

The great secret in the destruction of noxious plants, is, never to let them form leaves, or in other words, never to let them breathe. Leaves are the respiratory organs of plants; they separate and prepare for nutrition the carbonic, hydrogen, and oxygen gasses of the atmosphere; for those substances, simple as they are, constitute almost the only ingredients that enter into the infinite variety of products found in the vegetable kingdom. If this process is interrupted in any way, the plant suffers; if the formation of leaves is effectually prevented, the root, and of course the whole plant perishes. No matter by what method this is done but if done as it should be, the object is sure to be accomplished.

But there must be no slighting of the work; no scattering stalks left to serve as conductors of vitality to the roots; no young plants to show their heads under the protection of a stump, a stone, or to peep through the crevices of a stone wall, must be left to furnish the nucleus of a new set of roots, and thus surely overthrow the hope of their extermination. Where but a small spot of ground is occupied by the thistle, the hoe, and if a sharp and narrow edged one, so much the better, will be found usually sufficient to destroy them; but the infected district should be frequently examined, and every shoot that appears instantly decapitated. Where large spaces are covered, the plough must be relied on, but it must be applied in a very different way from what it usually is by our farmers, or ploughing will be an injury instead of a benefit so far as the thistle is concerned. If the land is intended for wheat, begin in the spring, and follow the thistle with the plough as often as it appears above surface through the summer, or until the time for sowing arrives. One or two of the first ploughings produce little effect, or rather they will do what the common method of ploughing the thistle usually does, make them shoot up more vigorously; but when the roots begin to feel the effects of exhaustion, and there are no leaves to supply the want, the plants will grow fewer

and less vigorous at each ploughing, until all are dead. If you begin with a field, do not spare time nor team till the work is done; better to plough the land ten times, than to leave the field not purified, though from four to seven times is usually effective in destroying them.

Self-interest should induce us all, particularly land owners, and cultivators of the soil, to enter upon this work with spirit and perseverance, as a certain and rapid decline in the price of lands overrun with the thistle must ensue. Lands have been sold for twenty-five dollars an acre, which if free from the thistle would have commanded forty. We should not deem it probable from the ascertained effects of frequent ploughing up the earth that a great crop of wheat or indeed any thing else could be reasonably expected from land treated so as to subdue the thistle, unless the soil was very rich and of a good depth; but the question of a single crop, should never, for a moment be permitted to interfere with any process that promises the destruction of the Canada thistle. We much doubt whether a town in northern or western New York has escaped invasion; and in much the largest part of this territory, there is scarce a farm upon which it has not obtained a foothold.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Meteorology.

The feature of our autumns, that most attracts the attention of those that comes among us from abroad, as well as observing men among ourselves, is the peculiar brilliancy which illumines the heavens at the hour of sunset for sometime during fall months, and which can scarcely be accounted for, unless it be considered as connected in some way with the electric or magnetic state of the atmosphere during the changes that occur between the fervid heat of summer and the cold of winter. The beauty may be and unquestionably is, in a great measure depending on the reflection of the setting sun's rays from those immense mirrors the American lakes; yet as this reflection exists at all seasons, the splendor so peculiar to our September and October sunsets, must be sought in a good degree in atmospheric causes.

The researches of Hansteen, Amici, Metcalf and others, have shown the close if not actual identity of caloric and electricity, and the experiments of Crosse, Henry, Silliman and Hare, have demonstrated that electricity and magnetism are the same, or that under like circumstances the same results are obtained from both. That the unrivalled beauty of our sunsets in autumn may be traced to this mysterious agency, is rendered probable from the facts that after these brilliant phenomena of the heavens begin to appear, thunder and lightning cease in our latitudes, and that the Aurora borealis which is rarely seen here from the time the sun obtains the ascendancy in the spring, now makes its reappearance with renewed brilliancy and frequency. This has been particularly observable the present autumn. We do not remember ever to have seen so many beautiful and golden sunsets in a season as we have witnessed the present one; and when these have been the most resplendent, and the air the most bright and glowing, scarcely has twilight come on ere the merry dancers have been streaming over the northern horizon, lasting with varying brightness the most of the night. Such days and such nights as we sometimes see in autumn, almost justify the expression used by a somewhat enthusiastic young friend of ours not long since, that to him autumn was the heaven of the year.—*Id.*

DOING GOOD.—In a season of great reverses and real suffering in the mercantile and manufacturing world, there is occasion for the luxury of doing good. The poorest may lessen his neighbor's load. He who has no gold may give what gold cannot purchase. If religion does not make men who profess it, more ready to make others happy, it is a pretence. We are to be judged at the last by these rules. The inquiry is to be especially concerning our conduct towards the sick, the prisoner, the pauper and the foreigner. The neighbor whom we are to love is our next door neighbor: that is, the man who falls in our way. The Samaritan knew this. It was but a small pittance he gave; the poorest amongst us may go and do likewise. Do not allow a townsman or a stranger or even an emigrant, to suffer for lack of endeavors. It will cost you little, but it will do much for him.

AGRICULTURAL.

The morals of Agriculture.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish that some of your correspondents, who have more leisure and more ability than myself, would take into consideration the subject on which I shall submit a few desultory remarks. If the morals of agriculture, deserve not such attention on account of their importance, the subject is at least worth the notice, and is properly within the province, of all authors of *addresses* to agricultural societies. Most of those gentlemen appear to be so much at a loss for subjects, that their addresses would not be badly designated by the title of "*Essays on things in general*." I, therefore, recommend this subject to any person intending to prepare an annual address, unless he really should have something else to lay before his society and the public.

The Hindoos believe that whoever plants a tree, digs a well, and begets a child, is sure of admission into heaven. As ridiculous as this part of their religious creed may appear, it shows the wisdom of their priests and rulers by whom it was instilled—who thus brought the strongest motives to induce every individual to increase the productiveness, population, and wealth of his country. When our ancestors emigrated from Europe, they wisely left behind them all their elfs, fairies, goblins, &c., and as it is impossible that we can long remain as we now are, free from popular superstitions, it would be a blessing to our posterity if we were to adopt, as one, Hindoo tenet, so modified as to suit our different situation. We have no want of growing trees, nor of fresh water: and all experience proves that children will always be furnished fully as fast as food necessary for their support. Population is always precisely proportioned to, or limited by, the means of subsistence, and in an agricultural country, must increase with the improvement of the soil, and decrease with its exhaustion. The farmer who makes his land capable of producing annually 500 bushels of grain more than before his improvements commenced, increases permanently the population of his country, by as many persons as his increased product will support. Another, who spends his life in reducing the fertility of his soil by the same amount, diminishes population as much: and that diminution is more effectual and permanent, than if he had confined his exertions to cutting twenty throats of every successive generation.

"To increase and multiply" is a divine command—and perhaps is the only command which all persons strive to their utmost ability to obey. But though, the usual means may be the most agreeable, I beseech your readers to believe that they are far from the most effectual. It is true, that no harvest can be reaped unless seeds are first sown; but every child knows that it is not the greatest number of grains planted which ensures the heaviest crop of corn, but the means afforded for the support of the plants, by the degree of fertility in the soil. Just so with population. Only let bread, or means of obtaining bread, be increased in any country, and its population will soon be equal to the increased supply of food. On the contrary, if bad farming, or bad policy in the government, lessen the production of food, the inevitable consequence must be a diminished population. These positions (which every sound political economist will sustain) show what vast effects the labors of a single individual may have on the welfare of his country; and what beneficial effects might be produced, if it was believed (more especially by all law-makers,) that he who directly or indirectly lessens the productiveness of the earth, is guilty of a sin, which, if more pardonable than murder, is far more injurious to the country, and more destructive of its population, than would be many murders.

But seriously—this subject deserves to be reflected on by all; it will give additional gratification and encouragement to the improving farmer, and furnish an impressive lesson to him who is pursuing a contrary course. It would be visionary to expect that the public good, alone, would induce improvement of the land at the sacrifice of private interest. Nor would it be desirable. A farmer can in no way do as much good for his country, as by pursuing precisely that course which is most profitable to himself. But though many attempts to increase the fertility of the soil are ill-judged, yet there are means enough which are

profitable; and there is no case in which the owner of a farm, can be most benefitted by its exhaustion. The many, then, who waver between the two opposite cases, could scarcely remain uninfluenced by the moral consideration, that on the course of farming which shall be pursued by each individual, the comfort, nay, even the existence of thousands of human beings will depend.

For the purpose of illustration, I will compare the course of two cultivators of my acquaintance. N—, inherited a farm and stock, capable of well supporting an industrious and economical man, but which, if left to the sole management of an overseer, and then treated according to the then usual practice, would not have paid the expense of cultivation for many years. Fortunately he knew what course would most promote his interest. For thirty years, he has not ceased striving to make 2 blades of grass, where only one grew before, and he has met with the success which his exertions deserved. He rejected all improvements (improperly so called) which promised not to return some clear profit on the capital invested, but considered no improvement too laborious or expensive, from which he could, with certainty, derive the principal and interest of the first cost. He bought no land which he was not fully able to stock, or that would not yield more clear profit, on the purchase money, than he could have obtained from investing the sum in making additional improvements on the land already in his possession. At this time, by means of improvement of the soil and extended tillage, he makes crops six times greater than when he commenced. Tho' N—, has thus eminently promoted the public wealth, it was without caring for it: his views were exclusively directed to the advancement of his own private interest. He is obedient to the laws of his country, and just and honest in all his dealings, because he knows that such is his best policy; but in no case does he allow his interest to yield to that of others, and perhaps never performed an act of real generosity in his life.

F—, is directly the reverse of N—, in disposition, character, and habits. Indolent, and having no fondness for farming, his business has been entirely conducted by his overseers; and according to the usual maxims which very naturally govern such gentry, they have exhausted his land as fast as they could clear it. Nothing but the immense fortune which their employer possessed, prevented him from living as most landholders in lower Virginia have done, on all of his annual increase, and part of his capital. But F—, is moderate in his desires, and therefore not of expensive habits; and notwithstanding his bad management, his income has allowed him to continue purchasing land, until he owns almost as much as a German principality. By these means, his annual crops are not materially lessened, though every field is in its turn destroyed, and deserted for a new one. Though he does not obtain two per cent from its capital, yet as still less suffices for his support, he considers his wealth increasing as rapidly as the number of his acres. According to the usual calculation of profit, injury to the land is not taken into consideration. It is evident however, that the mode of cultivation pursued by F—, is merely abstracting the whole fertility of one field, in the form of tobacco, wheat and corn, and applying it to another in the form of purchase money. What was said of the famous conqueror and destroyer, Attila, "that the grass ceased to grow where his horse placed his foot," applies with more truth to my friend F—. Notwithstanding his many virtues, he has to the fullest extent which his means permitted, been the destroyer of grass, of grain, and consequently, of men. Famine marches after him, and will not commit the less havoc because he himself is able to keep beyond her reach.

F—, is remarkable for his kindness and liberality to the poor. Besides frequent occasional acts of charity to others, he has long supported families, who would perish without such aid. I know how to estimate the motives, and according to them, to respect these two individuals. But their private virtues and vices, have nothing to do with my subject, except so far as the consequences of them affect the public good. F—, supports by his benevolence, twenty persons, and has destroyed the means of subsistence for 500, which in effect, is equal to starving, or preventing the existence of as many. N—, has given nothing

in charity, but has given in the wages of labor more than F—'s wages and alms together; he has increased the production of the earth enough for food for 500 persons, and therefore he has increased population to that amount, though not at all by the Hindoo mode, as he has no children. It is very true that these people must work to obtain N—'s increased product; and so much the better. His improvements will not die with him, nor will the corporeal powers of this laboring population, and their descendants or successors which will continue to earn and consume it. The country is not benefitted only by having its population increased by 500 persons; if they were all drones, they would rather be an evil. But the people who eat N—'s corn are field laborers, mechanics, manufacturers, sailors, and merchants, all of whom are continually increasing the national wealth by their industry, as well as its strength, by their numbers. F—'s charity has served not only to support several families, but has doubled their number, by the births which have taken place since they partook of his bounty. After his death they must still be supported by others or starve. They are not able to add any thing by their labor to the public stock, and though the children will hereafter be able, their present situation is the worst of all schools to acquire habits of industry. Were all our land holders like N—, the wealth and population of the state would quickly be doubled. Were all like F—, with all his virtues, wealth and population would rapidly diminish, until the country became a desert. Thousands are pursuing the ruinous course of the latter; very few cultivate so as alike to increase the national resources and their own.

My opinion on this subject, taught me to expect but little increase in the population of Virginia, and not to be disappointed in the report, of the last census, which shows a gain of but ten per cent, in the last ten years. But for the recently awakened spirit of agricultural improvement (the impulse to which, we owe principally to the author of *Arator*;) I think that the tide-water district would have suffered a considerable diminution. As much vacant land as this district contains, there is but little uncultivated, (which until enriched) will yield any clear profit. Therefore, eastern Virginia, in its present state, is *fully populated*, and no increase can be expected *except from the improvements of the soil, and the consequent increased means of subsistence*. We export provisions, it is true; this may at first seem to indicate a surplus of the means for subsistence, and a fund for additional population. But such a conclusion would be incorrect. Our surplus food is exchanged for clothing and other commodities, which in fact, or from custom, are as necessary as sufficient food. Our only consolation is, that our excess of population emigrates to the west; instead of starving, as in most populated countries.

If private individuals can exert so much influence on the population and strength of their country, how much more extensive must be that of the government! A member of the legislature, by a single vote, may retard population more than by destroying the productiveness of all the land in his possession. A single bad law, which cramps ingenuity and industry, or destroys their honest gains, or what is worse, puts them into other's pockets, causes more poverty and depopulation than a thousand exhausting cultivators. Many are the sins of this description, which have been committed by our legislatures, both state and federal; it is enough to name as examples, the protecting duty policy, banking, and laws for the compulsory support of the poor. The last, though not the least of such evils, will hereafter become the heaviest. Poor laws impose taxes and penalties on honest industry, and offer rewards for idleness, extravagance, drunkenness, and debauchery—and their inevitable consequence will be to increase these vices, until their support shall have absorbed the whole income of the industry of the nation. England has already drawn near to that dreadful situation, and with her example before us, we are pursuing the same course to the same end. —*American Farmer*.

Agriculture is an art—Man is the artist,—the soil his laboratory,—manure his raw material,—animal strength and machinery his power,—air, heat and moisture his agents,—and grains, roots, fruits and forage, his product.

Agriculture is a science—which teaches the artist the best mode of improving and fitting up his laboratory,—instructs him in the properties and economical use of his raw material,—learns him how best to apply his power, and to profit by his agents,—and it thereby enables him greatly to abridge his labor and multiply his products.

The art teaches the hands to do—the science what to do, and how to do. Art is the sail which propels the ship,—science the compass which directs her course. Without the sail, the ship will not “go ahead;” without the compass, her course will be erratic, and the profits of the voyage doubtful. With sail and compass, her progress will be “onward,” her course direct, and her voyage prosperous.

SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY. No. 2.

Another important and very useful mineral is *Granite*, of which we possess on our seaboard inexhaustible treasures. For architectural purposes it is certainly the most valuable material we can boast.—While the showy specimens of Asiatic and Grecian marble have long since been defaced, the obelisk and column of Egyptian granite look as fair and as fresh as on the day they were erected, 3000 years ago. It is only within a few years that it has been much used for building in the United States. In this State we have every variety of this beautiful stone, and many of them far superior to the Egyptian, which has been so thoroughly tested. The Kennebec and the Sullivan Granite are of the first class among the light colored ones, and among the dark kinds the Kennebunk granite may for color, beauty and durability challenge competition with any other material ever employed. It is surely amongst the most appropriate of materials for our cemeteries. The use of our common slate, is a barbarism, is in extreme bad taste and should be discontinued.

We possess another valuable rock in this State for ornamental and statuary purposes in the *paraphry* formation. This is composed sometimes mostly of Granite materials and sometimes of Greenstone, containing small globes of feldspar or other substances which give it a checkered or variegated appearance, and is also susceptible of a high polish. It was much used by the ancients for vases and ornamental purposes, and it resembles nearly the breccia or Potomac marble, such as the pillars are composed of in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. The time will come, we doubt not, when all the Southern Atlantic cities must depend upon us for the building and ornamental materials in stone. In fact, you can hardly enter a southern city, without recognizing in some of their public edifices, the face of an old acquaintance in New England Granite.

Iron and Limestone, the two most useful minerals are found in great quantities in every country, and no doubt exist abundantly in this State, although not yet fully developed. There is a specimen of marble in the cabinet of minerals at Brunswick, sent there by Mr. Treat of this city, and said to be found near Mt. Katahdin. It is a rich specimen and resembles the finest Italian statuary.

At the very erroneous opinions on the *science* of mineralogy which have prevailed down to a late period, we may now rapidly glance. Pliny, the Roman historian considers the crystallized minerals found in the Alps to be ice, so permanently congealed by extreme cold, as never again to be liquified. Linneus the famous botanist says, “I have sedulously enquired, during my various travels into the production of stones, and have learned that it is effected by precipitations and crystallization, and that the earths are deposited, while quartz, feldspar and mica rise up. The earths are impregnated by the salts whence arise a more noble progeny, but many of the latter are derived from iron, a proteus who changes according to the disposition of what it meets.” This celebrated naturalist was evidently at fault in endeavoring to apply to the mineral kingdom the laws and principles which he saw abound in the vegetable. The celebrated John Locke states in his elements of natural philosophy that all stones, metals and minerals are real vegetables, that is, they grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants.

In the middle ages, it was sincerely believed that the metals were transmissible from one to another.

Hence unwearied efforts were made to discover some plan, some chemical process, some philosopher's stone by which the baser metals could be changed into the precious ones. A singular chapter is here opened to us in the credulity of our race. Sir Walter Scott in the *Antiquary*, has given us a fine picture of these delusions in the adventure of the German mountebank.

Coal is another valuable mineral, and is universally diffused over all the temperate and frigid climate. The immense consumption of this article in the manufactories of England, show us how much of her wealth is owing to this production. For Coal is altogether of vegetable origin: the vegetable covering of the earth in former ages, seems to have been collected together in immense masses and to have been mineralized and changed into coal, by a process somewhat analogous to the common process of charring wood. In most of the coal mines the vegetable forms are still to be seen, and in some instances under peculiar aspects of beauty. The most elaborate imitations of lively foliage on the painted ceilings of Italian palaces, says a late writer, have no comparison with the beautiful profusion of extinct vegetable forms with which the galleries of these coal mines (of Bohemia) are overhung. The roof is covered as with a canopy of gorgeous tapestry, enriched with festoons of most graceful foliage, flung in wild and irregular profusion over every portion of its surface. The spectator feels transported as if by enchantment into the forests of another world. He beholds trees of form and character now unknown upon the surface of the earth, presented to his senses almost in the beauty and vigor of their primeval life. Their scaly stems and bending branches with their delicate appearance of foliage are all spread before him, little impaired by the lapse of countless ages and bearing faithful records of extinct systems of vegetation, which began and terminated in time in which these relics are the infallible historians.—Such are the natural grand herbaria wherein the most ancient remains of the vegetable kingdom are preserved in a state of integrity little short of their living perfection, under conditions of our planet which exist no more.” All countries possess their peculiar minerals, and we might with as much success look for pine trees in the West Indies as for coal in our primitive mountains, for orange trees on Mount Katahdin as for Granite in the valley of the Mississippi.

One of the most interesting points in this science is the principle of crystallography. It is ascertained that all the crystals have been subject to certain fixed laws, and that their proportions are regulated by geometrical precision. A crystal of quartz, for instance, wherever found, invariably presents the same angles and can be reduced to the same mathematical base. By the aid of chemistry minerals have been analyzed and are divided into genera and classes according to their respective compositions. To almost all persons, something interesting is thus presented in mineralogy—while the most delicate person may be proud of a cabinet of beautiful crystals, gems and fossils, a child may derive instruction from witnessing the order and mathematical precision of its combinations, and the man of science has much to learn in its chemical affinities and useful purposes. There is indeed a certain charm attending the pursuit of natural sciences, that is not common to other branches of learning. Tycho Brahe while attending his legal studies at the University at Copenhagen, by having his attention called to the great solar eclipse of 1560, distinctly predicted by Astronomers, gave up at once his other studies, and devoted himself entirely to the science of Astronomy. Did he thus do more than obey what seems to be one of the laws of our nature—that while prompted to overcome the material world around us; the irrepressible energies of the mind are satisfied only in perpetually making new discoveries and extending the borders of science. Alexander wept when he could find no more armies to encounter, no new countries to subdue, but in the scientific world there is no visible limit to the progress of the conqueror.

I come now more specifically to the consideration of *GEOLOGY*, one of the most wonderful and sublime speculations that ever engrossed the attention of mankind. Within the last century great advances have been made in all the natural sciences, and in geology in particular, which now ranks next to astronomy in the vastness of its compre-

hension, and the certainty of some of the facts by which the science is supported. Among the first inquiries of an enterprising mind would seem to be the constitution and character of the planet on which we live. Yet we all know through what variety of hypothesis and conjecture the system of astronomy travelled, before its true principles were demonstrated. Now, however, the relative position of our earth in the solar system, its orbit and its motions, have been determined; and every eclipse of the whole system calculated. Anciently nothing could seem more incomprehensible than some of these most familiar truths and facts. What astronomy then has taught us in the external relation of our globe it is the province of geology to show us in the internal. Of a very recent date altogether, the principles of this science are probably understood but by few, and they have in many instances been brought into reproach, from the advancement of crude and visionary theories. It has been so with all sciences. Kepler, the celebrated astronomer, supposed the Earth to be a huge animal, and that the daily tides were its breath. The eccentric individual, known by the name of Lord Dexter of Newburyport, enlarged upon this idea, and actually published a book in which he undertook to explain all the functions and vital actions of this animal. Leibnitz, the German philosopher, supposed the earth to be an extinguished sun: while the great naturalist, Buffon, conjectured that the Earth was a fragment of the sun, knocked off by a comet which had impinged against it. A late theory, advanced by La Place, the celebrated French astronomer, is scarcely less extravagant. It tells us that the sun formerly possessed a much higher temperature than at present; that its gaseous elements extended beyond the orbits of the planets belonging at present to the solar system, and that as this atmosphere became cooler its particles were attracted by each other, became solid as they cooled, and collecting into spherical masses at different distances from the sun, formed the planets! The true Geologist confines himself to known facts and their necessary conclusions.

The first principle that I shall state, and which geologists consider to be well settled, is, that “in the beginning,” when the Earth first began to rotate, its materials were in a fluid state—according to the Mosaic account of creation in the first chapter of Genesis. In such a mass of matter the heaviest materials, such as the metals and granite, would gravitate first towards the centre, and the globe would become flattened at the poles and enlarged under the equator. Granite, thus we find, lies below the other rocks, and the metals the lowest of all substances that we have examined, have only forced their way to the surface in veins, which are found to narrow and decrease as they ascend from the unknown depths below. The shape of the Earth is known from actual measurement of arcs of latitude and longitude on its surface at different places, by which it is proved that the diameter through the Earth under the equator is above 34 miles longer than through the poles. Our ingenious countryman, Captain Symmes, enlarged upon this principle, and conjectured that there were large cavities at the poles, that they were inhabited and had a salubrious climate!

Our next principle of Geology is, that large portions of the Earth's surface have been formed from depositions in water; or that it has been exposed at different times to the violent action of such currents of water, as have broke up the rocky strata, ground them to pieces and scattered their fragments over the whole face of the Earth—while another portion of the crust of the Earth has been formed from the agency of a vast central fire which has frequently burnt through the upper strata, and poured out its melted masses in vast abundance.—To the agency therefore of fire and water, acting separately and together, we can satisfactorily account for all the various phenomena of the formation of the Earth's surface, so far as it has been examined.

On this subject Professor Silliman writes as follows:—“The agency employed is mainly of two simple kinds; 1st, the expansive power of heat, proceeding from the interior of the globe, 2d, the action of the immense power of water, which is constantly moving over its surface and engaged in grinding down its prominent parts and distributing these materials in stratified beds within its hollows. These antagonist forces of fire and water have,

from the first, produced and continually maintain that endless variety of form and composition in the mineral masses of the Earth's surface, to which its animal and vegetable inhabitants are indebted for their various existence. The one has originated that class of rocks which are unstratified and crystalline, having been protruded in a state of igneous fusion, or something like it, from the interior of the globe to the places they now occupy. The other has given rise to the immense aggregate of stratified or alluvial rocks which compose the greater part of its dry surfaces, although from the marine remains they contain, it is clear that they must have been mostly deposited below the ocean and subsequently lifted up by the expansive power of subterranean heat."

Such are the theories of geologists, and what are the facts to support them? If we examine the face of the earth we shall find it full of crystals and crystalline rock, replete with the entombed remains of animals and vegetables, from entire trees to ferns and mosses, from coal beds to mere impressions of plants. With animal remains it is stored from the minutest shell fish to gigantic reptiles. It is checkered, also, with fragments, from fine sand to enormous blocks of stone; and exhibits in the materials of its solid strata every degree of attrition from the slightest abrasion of a sharp edge or angle, to the perfect rounding which produces globes and spheroidal forms of exquisite finish. It abounds with dislocations and fractures, with injections and filling up of fissures with foreign rocky matter, with elevations and depressions of strata in every position from horizontal to vertical; it is covered with the wreck and ruins of its upper surface; and finally while its ancient fires are sometimes, for variable periods, dormant and relenting, they have never been extinguished, but are still seen struggling for an exit through its two hundred volcanic mouths.

In proof of these principles—when you examine the sea shore or fall of water over ledges, you find the fragments of the adjacent rocks water worn and reduced to spheroidal shapes; and you can find similar rounded pebbles on the dry land, in vast quantities, and far above the level of the sea. What is it that has fractured these rocks, rounded their fragments and distributed them into such dissimilar situations? When these rocks occur of any size they are called boulders, and are found in all countries and frequently at great distances from ledges of a similar rock. In the Western States there are no ledges of granite, the mineral foundation of that country being limestone. There are, however, numerous granite boulders scattered over the surface of some of the States, particularly Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, where they are significantly called by the inhabitants the *lost rocks*. Many hundred miles northward of these States and across the lake, granite ledges are found of precisely the same composition of the boulders. The same facts appear all over the northern hemisphere. The beautiful granite used at St. Petersburg, is quarried from boulders in that vicinity, which clearly belong to the granite formation of Sweden and Denmark. The southern counties in Great Britain of secondary formation are covered with rocks from the primitive hills of Wales and the northern and midland counties. Boulders from the Alps and the Pyrenees may be traced along their southern slope to the Mediterranean. Professor Hitchcock has discussed this subject in the recent geological survey of Massachusetts, with much minuteness. From all the mountains and rocky eminences in that State, boulders may be traced in a southern course, and the naked ledges are found to be grooved and scratched in that direction. So uniformly is this the case, that when the Professor met with any unusual boulder he could by the compass trace it to its original ledge. He considers the fact, therefore, to be most clearly established, that vast currents of water did, for a long time, pass over that State from the north, leaving the marks of their fury on the sterile promontories of Cape Ann and Cape Cod.

We need not, indeed, go out of our own city for evidence of this kind. The gravel bank near the Court-house exhibits the most indubitable proof of diluvial formation, and in the deep cuts lately made on Court and Exchange streets, the passing traveler may see the diluvial character of the clay banks. I will hazard a conjecture as to the formation of these banks. We know that a range of hills cross-

es the country near the mouth of this river. These deposits then seem made by the Penobscot, in its struggles to wear down a passage through this barrier to the seaboard.

On this subject Professor Silliman remarks, that nothing in Geology strikes the observer with more interest than the beautiful arrangement in strata of the beds of sand, gravel, clay, loam, and pebbles, which may be observed in every country. A section, indeed, of a bank of any of the deposits, never fails to exhibit the effects of sedimentary deposit; sometimes horizontal, sometimes inclined at various angles, great or small, sometimes undulatory, and recording in a language that cannot be misunderstood the effects of subsiding water. But the beds are not always in the order of the magnitude of the parts. Sometimes coarse gravel or even pebbles will form a layer above fine sand, and then perhaps the order will be reversed, indicating that there were currents, and these relenting and increasing alternately, as they were impelled by tide or storms; so that coarser or finer materials were transported and deposited as the waters were more or less agitated. Could these sedimentary deposits be now all removed we should see the naked, seamed and devastated skeleton of our planet, exhibiting the most decisive proofs that it had been swept by violence.—*Bangor Journal*.

IN SENATE, March 16, 1837.

The Joint Select Committee to which was referred an order of March 9, 1837, in relation to the subject of Private Corporations, have had the same under consideration, and report a bill which is herewith submitted, and the committee recommend that said bill be referred to the next Legislature, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in all the newspapers which publish the laws of the State, six weeks successively, the last publication to be previous to the first Wednesday of January next.

RUFUS SOULE, per order.

IN SENATE, March 17, 1837.

Read and accepted, sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 18, 1837.

Read and accepted in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An act authorizing individuals to avail themselves of corporate powers in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That any two or more persons may have a corporate name, sue and be sued, appear, prosecute and defend, to final judgement and execution, in all courts and places, whatsoever; may have a common seal, which they may alter at pleasure, elect all needful officers and make all by laws and regulations, consistent with the laws of this State, necessary and proper for the due and orderly conducting their affairs, and the management of their property, under the limitations, restrictions and regulations hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any two, or more persons wish to avail themselves of the powers described in the first section of this act, they shall severally sign a certificate, which shall contain the name of the corporation to be created, the names and respective places of residence of all the corporators, the amount of the capital stock intended to be used, and the amount owned by each corporator, and the general nature of the business to be transacted by such corporation.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That no corporation shall be deemed to have been formed under this act, until a certificate made as aforesaid shall be recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County where such corporation shall be located, in a book to be kept for that purpose, open to public inspection; and if the business of any such corporation is carried on in more than one County, a copy of said certificate shall be filed and recorded in like manner in the Registry of Deeds of each of such County. And if any false or incorrect statement shall be made in any such certificate, the corporators shall take no benefit under this

act, but shall be liable in the same manner as general partners.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the Registry aforesaid, the corporators shall, for six successive weeks, publish an attested copy of the certificate before mentioned, in some public paper printed in the county where such corporation may be situated, and if no public paper be printed in said County, then they shall publish the same in any public paper printed in an adjoining County; and if said publication be not so made, or if the same proceedings be not had upon every renewal or continuance of any such corporation beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, in either case, the corporators shall be liable as general partners.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever any corporator shall assign, or otherwise dispose of any portion of the capital stock of any corporation, created under this act, such assignment, or other disposal, shall be null and void, unless the instrument of conveyance be duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds, and an attested copy thereof published in the same manner as the certificate, mentioned in the fourth section of this act.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That during the continuance of any corporation under the authority of this act, no part of the capital stock thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom, nor shall any division of interest or profits be made, so as to reduce such capital stock below the sum in the certificate, creating the corporation; and if at any time during the continuance, or at the termination of any such corporation, the property or assets shall not be sufficient to pay the corporate debts, then the several corporators shall be held responsible as general partners for all sums by them in any way received, withdrawn or divided, interest thereon from the time they were so withdrawn respectively.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That in all cases, where any corporator shall become liable under this act as a general partner, and shall have paid any corporate debt, he shall have his remedy against the other corporators in equity before the Supreme Judicial Court.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give corporators under it any right, except those specified in the first section hereof, which they did not possess as individuals.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

6w—38

Summary.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Another riot occurred at Alton, Illinois, a short time since, in consequence of an attempt to revive the Alton Observer, an abolition paper, which has been the cause of one or two riots before. It resulted in the death of two individuals—Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, late editor of the Observer, and a Mr. Bishop. Seven others were wounded; two of them severely, and the others slightly. The mob succeeded in destroying the Observer press.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The Newburg Journal of Saturday says that three thousand firkins and tubs of butter were taken in New York from Orange county on Tuesday last—1816 packages in the Washington, 5 or 600 in the Highlander, and the balance in the Newfolk of New Windsor, and the Experiment of Cornwall. Returns over \$50,000.

BARLEY OATS.—A gentleman of this city showed us a quantity of oats yesterday, raised in his garden from a few grains which he abstracted from his horse feed on a day last year while travelling in Illinois. They are nearly double the size of our common Jersey Oats, and are as full and plump as wheat. The introduction of this grain among us would be a good service.—*Newark Sentinel*.

Rev. Mr. Beecher of Jacksonville college preached an abolition sermon in the Presbyterian church at Alton, Illinois, on the 31st ult. which caused so much excitement that military were ordered out in front of the church to protect it.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening, 19th inst. by Rev. Mr. Webber, Mr. NEWALL STURTEVANT, merchant, of Nantucket, Mass. to Miss HANNAH M. FARRELL.

In Augusta, Mr. Ebenezer B. Sibley to Miss Laura Perkins.

In Skowhegan, Mr. Francis W. Swan, of Bloomfield, to Miss Mary Ann Littlefield, of Brunswick. Mr. Benjamin Parker to Miss Judith Whitcomb, both of Bloomfield.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last; Enoch Wood, Esq. aged 79.

In Belfast, Mrs. Sarah Derby, aged 87, formerly of York.

In Saco, Abigail Lain, formerly of Buxton, aged 27. Mr. Thomas Ladd, aged 68.

In Bloomfield, Miss Cymbia Ann Cleaveland, aged 24.

NOTICE.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, a dark brown COW, small size, with white legs and tail and a star in her forehead—a bell hung with a wooden bow. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

BENJAMIN STICKNEY.

East Hallowell, Nov. 10, 1837.

3w42



B. T. CURRIER,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Would inform the citizens of Hallowell and vicinity, that he intends remaining at the NORRIS HOUSE, so called, on Second street, during the winter, where he will at all times hold himself in readiness to perform every necessary operation for the improvement and preservation of the human teeth, by filling with gold, silver or tin; and he will insert the Incurruptible Porcelain Teeth with little or no pain attending the operation.

He has lately received a new supply of Stockton's premium teeth, which are the best artificial teeth now inserted.

B. T. C. has the honor to refer to Drs. Neal and Theobald, of Gardiner; Drs. Putnam and Prescott, of Bath; and Drs. Lincoln and Cushman, of Brunswick, where for some months past he has practiced with success in his profession.

Nov. 25, 1837.

42

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LEVERETT LORD,
No. 3, Mechanics' Row, has just received his fall and winter supply of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, of all descriptions. Men's and Boy's Thick Boots, a superior article, and just the kind,

—warranted for the season. Ladies' and gentlemen's Rubbers;—Lasts—Boot Trees—Blackings—Shoe Bindings, &c.

Custom work done as usual, at short notice.
Hallowell, Nov. 26, 1837.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

For sale by the subscriber, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, or the assortment so complete.—Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines—a superior assortment, of finest kinds—and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias. Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.—Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

Address by Mail, Post paid.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Oct. 1, 1837.

36

FRESH DRUGS.

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchant's Row, has just received a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Sept. 8, 1837.

25

THRASHING, SEPARATING, & WINNOWERING MACHINE.

The subscribers would respectfully give notice to the Farmers of the United States, that their Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, is now in successful operation, both in Maine and Massachusetts. The Machine performs the different operations of Thrashing out the grain, separating it from the straw, and winnowing it from the chaff, in the most natural and perfect manner. It is cheap, simple, and durable, and not liable to get out of repair.

It occupies a space eight feet long, and two feet four inches wide. The Thresher is of the usual height. The Machine handles all kinds of grain equally well, both mowed and reaped. It may be propelled by Horse, Steam, or Water Power. Any further information respecting the above Machine, will readily be furnished, on addressing J. A. or H. A. PITTS, Winthrop, Maine. Should any one be doubtful about the power and utility of the above Machine, they are respectfully requested to read the following statements, from some of the best and most respectable farmers of Massachusetts.

JOHN A. PITTS.

HIRAM A. PITTS.

I hereby certify that I have had Pitts' Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, in operation at my barn. The above Machine was put in operation 25 minutes past 12, M., and 15 minutes before 6 o'clock, the Machine had thrashed and winnowed, in a most perfect manner, and to my entire satisfaction, one hundred and six bushels of Oats. The Machine was propelled by Pitts' Portable two-horse Power.

JONATHAN WHITCOMB.

Stow, Oct. 9, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have had Pitts' Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, in operation at my stable. The Machine was put in operation 15 minutes before 8, A. M., and thrashed one hour at a pull:—1st hour, 32 1-2 bushels; 2d hour, 34 1-2 bushels; 3d hour, 39 bushels; stopping for dinner at 12 o'clock, having thrashed and winnowed, in a most perfect manner, and to my entire satisfaction, one hundred and six bushels of oats in three hours.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS.

Worcester Temperance Exchange, Oct. 14, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have employed Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Winnowing Grain. It performed the work in the most perfect and expeditious manner, as follows: two hundred seven and a half bushels of Oats in four hours and thirty-four minutes; seventeen bushels of Wheat in forty-three minutes; fifty-one and a half bushels of Rye in one hour and twenty-seven minutes. I further certify that fifty-two bushels of the above Oats were thrashed in one hour. I cheerfully recommend the above Machine to the notice of Farmers.

ELIAS HULL.

Millbury, Oct. 17, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have had Pitts' Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, to thresh a lot of Oats at my barn. The Machine was put in operation on the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and run and thrashed as follows: 1st, one hour and eight minutes, 56 bushels; 2d, one hour, 44 bushels; 3d, one hour, 49 bushels; 4th, one hour, 43 1-2 bushels; 5th, thirty-three minutes, 24 1-2 bushels;—thrashing and winnowing, in four hours and forty-one minutes, two hundred and seventeen bushels. The work was performed in a very handsome manner and to my entire satisfaction. No grain was found passing off with the straw, or scattered out from any part of the Machine, where it should not. I cheerfully recommend the above machine to the notice of grain growers, and doubt not it will more than realize their most sanguine expectations.

JOSIAH WOODWARD.

Millbury, Oct. 20, 1837.

42

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Grave Stone Factory, at the corner of Winthrop and Water streets, Hallowell,—where he has on hand an elegant lot of White Marble, from the Dover quarry, New York. All who wish to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased Friends, are respectfully invited to call and examine—they can be furnished (for a few months) with as good work as can be had in the State, for two-thirds usual prices.

GEO. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837.

41

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, together with a wood lot, and a good out pasture, comprising in the whole about 130 acres. It will be put low, and the payments made favorable to the purchaser. He will also sell with said farm 25 tons of hay—six or eight cattle—from fifty to sixty good sheep, and a lot of farming tools, if wanted. The stock and tools will be put at such a price that the purchaser can make a liberal profit on each, especially the stock, whether it be wintered or sold again. Three or four hundred bushels of roots can be had with the above on reasonable terms.

J. CURTIS.

Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1837.

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber respectfully gives notice to the people of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has taken the Stone Shop in Winthrop village, where he is now ready to do any work that may be called for in his profession.

He takes this opportunity to say to those who may favor him with their custom, that particular attention will be given to horse-shoeing. His thorough experience in this branch of business, enables him to speak with confidence, and he can assure all who call on him that their Horses will be shod in a superior and workmanlike manner. Horses that interfere, and such as have corns and quarter-cracks, &c. will be shod and dealt with as they should be for the good of the beast, and the benefit of his owner. Those in want of first rate axes can be furnished at the stone shop. This branch of business will receive attention at all times.

The old customers of the Stone Shop are particularly invited to call, as nothing on his part shall be wanting to sustain the credit of the shop, and merit the patronage heretofore given to it.

DUDLEY AVERY.

Winthrop, Nov. 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

KENNEBEC, ss.

Taken on Execution and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the sixteenth day of December next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel kept by Benj. Shaw, Jr. in Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, all the right in Equity which Robert Potter has to redeem a certain tract of Land situated in said Gardiner, and bounded as follows: on the north side of Cobbosseecontee River, being lot numbered and marked one hundred and twenty-five, H, bounded northerly by the Horse Shoe Pond road, so called.—Also one other piece of land situated in said Gardiner, being part of lot No. one hundred and twelve, on the north side of Cobbosseecontee river, and bounded thus—Northerly by that part of said lot conveyed by R. H. Gardiner to Thadus Hildreth, late deceased—Easterly by lot No. one hundred and six—Southerly by the Horse Shoe Pond Road, so called; and westerly by that part of said lot No. 112, conveyed by said Potter to Annis Hildreth—excepting therefrom a small piece in the South-west corner of said described land, five rods on the road and extending back therefrom nine rods; containing about 39 acres more or less, same being mortgaged to R. H. Gardiner, for \$293.

E. MARSHALL, Deputy Sheriff.

November 11th, 1837.

41

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that I have this day sold and relinquished to my minor son, **EDWARD P. BRIGGS**, his time, during the residue of his minority; and he is fully authorized to receive his own earnings; and the public are hereby informed that I shall not be responsible for any debts of his contracting, of whatever description they may be.

WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Greene, November 22, 1837.

42

DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

T. B. MERRICK has just received a large supply of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Linseed and Sperma Oil, which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Oct. 20, 1837.

37

POETRY.

ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS OF MAINE.

Awake from your slumbers, ye farmers of Maine,
In the march of improvement your rank to regain,
For the world is in motion, and pressing along,
Like the army of Xerxes, renowned in song,—
Up the steep hill of science—to reach its proud height,

And bask in the splendors of her sparkling light.
A prize is before you, of value immense,
Well worth your pursuing, with ardor intense,
Well fitted to kindle the glow of devotion
And put all the powers of the mind into motion.
Awake, then, and be no longer degraded,
And to your own good be fairly persuaded,
While mechanics and others are far in the van
In all that adorns or honors the man;
The voice of high heaven, with solemn decree,
Bids you to advance with the brave and the free,
To study the arts which ennoble the mind,
And the stores of sound knowledge to grasp and unbind.

Though your winters are cold and the frost is severe,
And the snow clothes your mountains one half of the year—

The storm which confines you, gives scope to your skill,

And wakes up ambition the lone hours to fill
In improving the mind and preparing the way
For useful improvement, when summer holds sway.
Awake then, ye farmers, and slumber no longer,
Your minds will then be both firmer and stronger;
Your labors more easy, directed by skill,
While you work in the valley or toil on the hill,
Or your minds are employed on the affairs of the nation,

Or any employment—whatever your station.
Say no longer the means of improvement are held
From the grasp of the farmer, or he is impelled
By fatal decree to flounder in the mire—
Bereft of the means to rise any higher.

The press is in motion with its magic powers—
And the temple of science so gracefully towers.—
The means and the end are distinctly in view,
Dress'd out in attractions both splendid and new.
The great book of nature lies open before
The eyes of the farmer, and presents a rich store
Of facts and instructions, of interest so full,
We never can want either teacher or school.
No longer complain your profession's degraded,
Or we in the rear rank by necessity paraded—
Tis a whim of the brain, a fiction unfair,
To hold the poor farmers in hopeless despair.
Awake in your strength, ye farmers of Maine—
Seize the fetters that bind you and snap them in twain,—

Seize the monster of prejudice by the back of his crown,
Pinch his nose till he spouts, and tumble him down.
Grasp his mane, too, with a giant's full strength,
And lay the fell monster along at his length—
Remove all away, those objects which sever,
The prize which you seek, and dismiss them forever.
Then awake from your slumbers, ye farmers of Maine,

The summit of honor is yours to attain—
Then reach forth the hand and seize the rich treasure,

And enjoy the fruition in its fullest measure.
And the best of mankind shall acknowledge with joy,

You have earned the honors you fully enjoy,—
And eternity's self shall its current prolong,
And echo the same in a never ending song.

J. H. J.

Pern, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good Advice.

Not many hours ago, I heard uncle Benjamin discussing matters with his son, who was complaining of the pressure;—"Rely upon it Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his gray locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning,— "murmuring pays no bills, I have been an observer many times these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind.—Matters are bad I acknowledge, but no ulcer is any thing the better for fingerling. The more you groan the poorer you grow.

Repining at losses is only pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took

notice, that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, "here is something which you have got to learn." Sammy don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children."

"Aye," cried Sammy, "you may say that, and a mother in law and two apprentices into the bargain; and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't for their lives tell what has become of the hard money."

"Softly, Sammy, I am older than you. I have not got these gray hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the continental money, when grandfather used to stuff a sukly box with bills to pay for a yearling or a wheat fan; and then Jersey women used thorns for pins, and laid their teapots away in the garret. You wish to know what you may learn? You may learn these seven things:

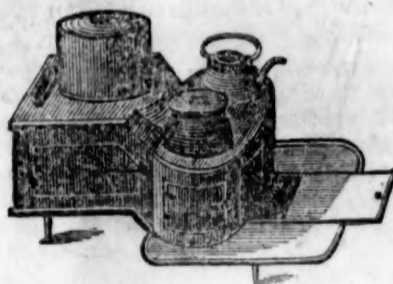
First—That you have saved too little and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser; but I have seen you giving your dollar for a notion, when you might have laid one half aside for charity, and one half aside for a rainy day. Secondly—that you have gone too much upon credit. I always told you that credit was a shadow; it shows that there is a substance behind, which casts the shadow; but a small body may cast a shadow; and no wise man will follow the shadow any further than he sees the substance. You may also learn, that you have followed the opinion and fashion of others, till you have been decoyed into a bog. Thirdly—That you have been in too much haste to become rich. Slow and easy wins the race. Fourthly—That no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working men in America have had a notion that nobody could go to ruin on this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, but we have become presumptuous. Fifthly—That you have not been thankful enough to God, for his benefits in times past. Sixthly—That you may be thankful that your lot is no worse. And lastly—To end my sermon you may learn to offer, with more understanding, the prayer of their infancy, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron, and told Dick to blow away at the forge bellows.

S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH
AND BOILER DOORS.



Being as extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are—

STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND
PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S
PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES
AND JAMES' IMPROVED
COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL
STOVES and GRATES.

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwellings, Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FUNNEL and TIN WARE manufactured to order and constantly on hand.

All which will be sold for cash or approved credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.
Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.
Hallowell, Oct. 7, 1837. 35.

FALLING OF THE WOMB CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

DR. A. G. HULL'S UTERO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER is offered to those afflicted with *Prolapsus Uteri*, or *Falling of the Womb*, and other diseases depending upon a relaxation of the abdominal muscles, as an instrument in every way calculated for relief and permanent restoration to health. When this Instrument is carefully and properly fitted to the form of the patient, it invariably affords the most immediate immunity from the distressing "dragging and bearing down," sensations which accompany nearly all cases of Visceral displacements of the abdomen, and its skilful application is always followed by an early confession of radical relief from the patient herself. The Supporter is of simple construction, and can be applied by the patient without further aid. Within the last three years nearly 1500 of the *Utero Abdominal Supporters* have been applied with the most happy results.

The very great success which this Instrument has met, warrants the assertion, that its examination by the Physician will induce him to discard the disgusting Pessary hitherto in use. It is gratifying to state, that it has met the decided approbation of Sir ASTLEY COOPER, of London, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, University of the State of New York, of Professors of Midwifery in the different Medical Schools of the United States, and every other Physician or Surgeon who has had a practical knowledge of its qualities, as well as every patient who has worn it.

The public and medical profession are cautioned against impositions in this Instrument, as well as in Trusses vended as mine, which are unsafe and vicious imitations. The genuine Trusses bear my signature in writing on the label, and the Supporter has its title embossed upon its envelope.

AMOS G. HULL,

Office 4 Vesey-street, Astor House, New York.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the sale of the above Instruments, all orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to.

F. SCAMMON, Hallowell; Joshua Durgin, Portland; George W. Holden, Bangor; J. E. Ladd, Augusta.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardiner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardiner.

Hallowell, July 4, 1837.

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HALLOWELL HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken the above spacious and well known House, where he will be happy to receive both acquaintances and strangers, and will use every exertion to gratify the wishes and make their stay comfortable.

Twelve or fifteen members of the Legislature can be accommodated with board and elegant rooms at the same prices as at Augusta, and conveyed to and from the State House free of expense.

B. HODGES.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1837.

40

LIME---LIME.

The subscriber having made arrangements with a Manufacturer and Dealer for a permanent and constant supply of the above article, can and will sell in any quantity lower than can be purchased on the Kennebec.

N. B. His Lime will be of the *Lincolnton white*, *Camden Canal* (a new and much approved Brand) and *Thomaston* (Blackington Rock) Brands; and in all cases new and in good order direct from the kilns.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Hallowell, Oct. 21, 1837.

37

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50,000 true *Morus Multicaulis*—or the true *Chinese Mulberry* trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine. The trees will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Companies are invited to apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1837.